

The Intelligencer.

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IN ADVANCE.

Noted at the Lexington postoffice
second class mail matter.

Mexico is seeking to make a new extradition treaty with the United States. It is about time for both nations to quit harboring each others criminals.

Financial circles have been deeply stirred by reports of an intended purchase of the Santa Fe system by the Pennsylvania system, designed to make the latter a transcontinental line.

The Judiciary committee has decided to report unfavorably representative Hook's bill to submit the issues in divorce suits to the decision of a jury, and also to report unfavorably representative Hill's bill annulling common law marriages.

Senator Thomas Kenney has introduced a bill in the Missouri senate taxing bachelors ten dollars a head for the benefit of the school fund. Missouri had such a tax in the early days, and Kinney's bill tends to prove the circle in which the course of history is said to run.

Somebody has resurrected the Board of Control measure, which was passed by the house of representatives at the last session of the legislature and killed in the senate. This bill is in the line of enlarging and strengthening political machines and deserves to be killed promptly.

The so called boom for Warner for president, which the Kansas City Star periodically discovers looming on the political horizon is a joke. The republican party of the United States has about as much thought of Senator Warner in this connection as it has of Joe Flory.

And now the constitutional convention of Oklahoma is in fear that the president will refuse to proclaim statehood because of the separate coach and separate school provision of the new constitution. These fears are well grounded. The president has all the positiveness of ignorance on this subject.

Mr. Herbert Hadley is making a great noise in Missouri, which is expected to be useful to him in his candidacy for governor. But Mr. Hadley will have to make good in some substantial way before the people will be greatly impressed with him. Thus far none of his sensational prosecutions have resulted in anything except personal advertisement. Personal advertisement is all right so long as it is incidental. But Mr. Hadley will have to do something for his advertisements to the incidental to.

The men who are most frequently mentioned as probable democratic candidates for governor of Missouri at the next election are very superior men—W. S. Coward, Campbell Wells, and E. W. Stephens. There could be no ground for factionalism in the nomination of anyone of these men. They are all well known as democratic workers, as men of executive ability, and as men of the highest class of citizenship. Their friends will naturally have preference among them, but there will be no occasion for the development of such bitterness as marked the last campaign.

Representative Simmons opposes the various text book bills which have been proposed in the legislature and would make an appropriation of \$200,000 for a government printery and \$80,000 additional for the purpose of purchasing copyrights. Kansas and other states have tried the experiment which Mr. Simmons proposes and nowhere has it been found satisfactory. There is probably no field of public ownership which presents so small a chance of success as the text book printing field. There must inevitably be higher priced books under this system, or a poorer selection of texts—more probably the latter, for a state would be slow to make changes involving pecuniary loss.

The Kansas City Journal gives prominence to an interview with Judge Alexander Graves this week in Jefferson City in which Judge Graves predicted that the democratic ticket in 1908 will be Bryan and Mitchell. If the vice-presidential candidate is to be of radical type, Mr. Mitchell would doubtless be as satisfactory to

the country as any other selection that could be made. Mitchell is by far the most forceful, tactful, conservative and patriotic leader the workingmen's organizations have ever had. He has sought only reasonable ends and employed only lawful and moderate means. Through his public work has been of a special character he has established himself as a man of stainless honor, great capacity and high ideals.

Senator Bailey is precisely right in demanding that if the legislature is to investigate his public or his private record, it confine itself strictly to specific charges made under oath by anyone who wishes to make charges. There is a great injustice implied in an investigation of a public man's record when anybody can be found to make a specific charge on which to base the investigation.

In a speech before the National convention for the extension of foreign commerce in session in Washington City this week, Secretary Root stirred up a tempest by declaring for a maximum and minimum tariff law. The idea was resisted vigorously, but upon vote it was found that the convention was with Secretary Root. Every indication points to a change of base by the republican party to save itself from disaster. In the middle West the sentiment is turning strongly against the tariff graft.

Republics are subject to monarchical impulses at times. That our own republic is at this time feeling the force of such an impulse is evidenced by the fact that in no quarter of the country and by no considerable number of people anywhere is there manifested the indignation and alarm which might under other circumstances have been aroused by such expressions as the president and his chief cabinet officer, Mr. Root, have given voice to, the former in an elaborate state paper and the latter in a written public address. When the Dred Scott decision was rendered the wrath of the people flamed up from ocean to ocean. The decision was unassailable in the courts of reason, but the people did not want it that way. When President Roosevelt declared in his message to congress that in respect of some evils (referring to Japanese exclusion from the schools of San Francisco) "no efficient state action is possible" and hence, that there is need "through judicial interpretation and construction of law to increase the power of the Federal Government" instead of a cry being raised for his impeachment for seditious speech or for violating his oath to support the constitution, the people generally heard his suggestion without disfavor. One has but to read the history of England under the Tudors and the Stuarts and the history of Rome from the time of Appius Claudius to the time Cicero to appreciate the treason of the president's sentiments.

The number of bills relating to good roads introduced in the legislature at its present session amply indicate the general interest in the subject, but taken as a whole, they give little evidence of mastery of this important problem. There is the plan to submit a constitutional amendment empowering the state to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 with which to gridiron the state with macadam roads all at once. There is Mr. Folk's plan to create a road fund by special taxes upon public corporations, with which two model roads, one north and south and one east and west, are to be built to serve as object lessons. Nobody seems to have made a study of the experience of other states which solved the problem. And when the experience of other states has been referred to it all, it is the experience of such states as Massachusetts which first acquired its macadam roads under one system and afterwards reconstructed some of its main lines under another system. The good roads convention in session this week in Jefferson City heavily discounted the legislature in the wisdom of its suggestions to provide for a bonus by the state to be given in consideration of a bonus by the county, the latter to be granted only in consideration of a district subscription or a district tax sufficient in amount to supplement the two bonuses and complete the work in a manner satisfactory to the county court and the state highway engineer. This last suggestion is not only consistent with the experience of the older state, but it would insure that the most important roads would be built first.

State legislators are in the habit of considering the question of state adoption of text books as if the only thing to be desired is cheapness. It will be hard to show that the price of text books as quoted by the publishers in the past two years to counties which have made changes in the old series have been higher than to states practicing state adoption. But if it were to be granted that in some cases the prices are higher, it would still remain to be shown that it is desirable to have the same textbooks in all parts of the state, in towns, cities, and rural communities.

The Missouri legislature bids fair to yield to the investigation mania of the times. The soldiers' home and the Kansas City stock yards have already been investigated and now there is talk of investigating the School of Mines at Rolla. This is an age in which the people are insane upon the subject of "unearthing" something. The revenue laws of the state are a shame on civilization, but the legislature would rather signalize its session by the discovery of a petty graft somewhere in an unknown penal, eleemosynary, or educational institution than to set itself seriously to the task of adjusting taxes fairly.

The Good Roads Convention in session this week in Jefferson City fell in with the idea of a model macadam road east and west through the state and one north and south through the state, to be built by convict labor at state expense. If one could bring himself to believe in state highways, paid for out of the state treasury, he might find justification for such a highway from St. Louis to Kansas City. But what very useful purpose is a north and south road to serve?

Information on Free Text Books.
School News.
Free text books are compulsory in eleven states, as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska and Idaho.
Free text books are optional in fifteen states, as follows: Connecticut, New York, Florida, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Montana and Washington.

There is no legal provision for free text books in the remaining states and territories: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona.
In states where free text books are optional the matter is determined by submitting the question to vote. In Minnesota free text books are furnished in a majority of the districts of the state, but in Iowa only a handful of districts have free text books, and there seems to be no tendency to extend the system in most of those states where it is optional. The reluctance to take advantage of the law is probably due to four causes: First, the labor involved in furnishing the books and caring for them; second, the conviction that the money can be spent to better advantage; third, the realization of the dangers from contagious diseases, and fourth, the feeling that the parents should have at least a small share in the expense of educating their children.

Letter List.
The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice at Lexington, Mo. J.uary 19, 1907.

Willie Ashcraft, Mrs. Jennie Crook, Etta Crook, Miss Clara Foster, Mrs. John Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. Frank M. Frick, A. W. Keller, Mrs. W. H. Lunsford, Frank Martin, Miss Fannie Mays, Nell Myers, Katie McQuillen, Mrs. Adeline Moore, Mr. Manholton, col. T. V. Mokegal, Lew T. Smith, Mr. Man Station, Riphie Thomas, Rev. Jephtha Tilley, Mrs. Eva Williamson, Mary J. White, Charles Wright.

When calling for these please say they were advertised.

DELIA CROWDER,
Postmaster.

Snail Tenacious of Life.
Snails are slow even when it comes to dying. One well known naturalist who had mounted a shell upon a card was surprised to find, four years later, that the warm water employed in soaking the shell off the mount had revived the inmate, which he had long supposed to be dried and dead.

Obliging!
A London furniture dealer who committed suicide the other day left a note explaining that he had done so because a friend of his had asked him to.

A PAIR OF BEAUTIES.



Ferdinand—And do you really admire me, Dora?
Dora—Admire you? Why, I always consider you and my dog are the two prettiest creatures on earth!

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

Mr. Cheerily Discovers it and Imparts the Secret.

"The fountain of youth, I am persuaded," said Mr. Cheerily, "springs in our own bosoms only. The mistake we make in searching for it, as we do, is in looking for it elsewhere.

"Here it is, as one might say, right under our noses, but that fact we never realize; and we all go searching for it, near and far, as Ponce de Leon did centuries ago in Florida.

Here's the trouble, the real trouble. The fountain within ourselves, if we don't watch out, is likely to get sealed up; and it is when it ceases thus to flow that we begin to look for it elsewhere, always more and more aimlessly, and always with increasing weariness, for it is worry that prompts us on this vain search and that leads us always farther and farther away.

"That's the secret of the whole business—freedom from worry; it is worry, and worry only, that seals the true fountain and starts us on that fruitless quest.

"Don't worry, and you will never have to search for it; you will discover it, springing perpetual, within your own heart—the true and only fountain."

INDISPENSABLE ACCESSORY.

The sofa or couch, which is now such an indispensable and delightful article of household equipment, was probably one of the earliest pieces of furniture made. It was of far greater importance in the menage of the antique world, however, than it is to-day, for it formed the bedstead by night as well as the seat on which persons invariably reclined when eating their meals as well as at other times of the day, and was most likely the only piece of actual furniture besides a table that the house contained. As far as can be gathered from history the couch—as distinct from the divan spread upon the floor—first saw the light in Assyria, or ancient Egypt. The Egyptian examples, pictures of which are still in existence, while the originals are sometimes found in tombs, must have been very magnificent and elaborate, for pieces of furniture of any kind in those days were among the appurtenances of the great.

WHAT BACON SAID.

He who contradicts everything uttered by another is soon disliked for a cranky fool. "It is a good precept," said the wise Bacon, "generally in seconding another, yet to add somewhat of your own; if you grant his opinion let it be with some distinction; if you will follow his motion, let it be with condition; if you allow his counsel let it be with alleging further reason." Lord Palmerston it was, I believe, who used this precept to immense advantage. To even his most violent opponent in debate he would reply: "I agree with everything the noble lord has said, but—" etc. Then followed a scathing reply. He ever agreed, yet always with a reservation. He got to be known as "Old But."

SO LIKE PA.

"Your little son looks very much like you."
"Well, yes, everybody says he's got a head like mine, and—"
"Ah, yes; just a chip off the old block-head," as it were."

LEPROSY NOT TO BE FEARED.

Scientists Laugh at the Possibilities of Contagion.

According to Jonathan Hutchinson, an eminent Englishman, and many other scientists, the common apprehension of contagion from leprosy, under ordinary circumstances, has no foundation in fact.

Mr. Hutchinson declares that there is not the slightest cause for alarm concerning the prevalence of the terrible disease in the Rhone valley in Switzerland, which is visited by many tourists from America and Europe.

He says there are more lepers in London than in the whole of the Valais Canton, and that in Norway the numbers may probably be multiplied a hundredfold. Yet no one fears to reside in London or to visit Norway. He avers that no one ever contracts the disease in either place.

He says: That the development of leprosy in the Rhone valley is due largely to the artificial demand for fish on the fast days. The natural supply of fish is limited. Railway communication has been developed, and just as has been the case in Cape Colony, leprosy has resulted. It is the poor and those living at a distance from shops who are likely to keep their fish too long and eat it in bad condition.

SETTLING DOWN.

Mary Ann was a solid and healthy native of Nova Scotia. At the age of 20 she entered the kitchen of a Boston family, and there she had reigned for 15 years.

Every year she was left in charge of the city house for the three summer months while the family was at the mountains, and during the rest of the year she directed the domestic affairs of the household in a firm and tranquil way.

When the family returned in the fifteenth autumn of her reign Mary Ann announced her intention to marry within a month.

"I've been knocking about the world for this last 15 years," she exclaimed, "and it's time I settled down, if I ever mean to do it."

"It doesn't seem to me as if you had knocked about much," said her mistress, with mild resentment, "but I'm glad you're to have a home of your own. What is the young man's business?"

"He's a traveling agent for a new stove lifter and a gas burner," said Mary Ann, proudly, "and he's going to take me with him wherever he goes."

HIS BUSINESS.



Mr. Kidder—I heard to-day of a man who buried three children in the morning and went to the theater at night.

Mrs. Ezy Sunn—Impossible! Who was he?

Mr. Kidder—An undertaker.

BUT SOON.

"Come, don't be foolish," said the pretty young wife, "he's merely an old flame of mine."

"Indeed?" cried her aged but wealthy husband, "I'll warrant you dream of his tender advances yet."

"No," she replied, with a far-away look, "not yet."

REALISTIC PORTRAITURE.

Artist—I can make a speaking picture of your wife.

Customer—It wouldn't be any kind of a likeness if you didn't.—Baltimore American.

IMPRACTICAL.

"Your husband is not a very practical man, is he?"

"No," answered Mrs. Torkins. "His idea of economy is to save up money to bet at the next race meeting."



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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jas. MacDonald, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 12th day of December 1906, by the probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the executor within one year after the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they shall be forever barred.

This 12th day of December, 1906.
GEORGE W. MACDONALD, Executor
SARAH B. MACDONALD, Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Henrich, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of December, 1906, by the probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred.

This 14th day of December, 1906.
FRED KNOCH, Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel K. Beall, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of December, 1906, by the probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the executors within one year after the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred.

This 14th day of December, 1906.
ROBERT BEALL, M. C. RYLAND, Executors.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of George W. Richardson, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of January, 1907, by the probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administratrix within one year after the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 14th day of January, 1907.
JANE I. RICHARDSON, Administratrix.

KING & MARRS

Stoves, Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Tin Roofing, Guttering, Etc.

PHONE 105.

Dissatisfied Wives.

According to a writer in Harper's Bazar a wife must learn to guard against physical fatigue, to leave undone the nonessentials; to cultivate enthusiasm and a broader outlook; and, "for the rest, there's a simple prescription to enjoy what we enjoy more than we dislike what we dislike. We don't get so tired if we do that."

Slow Time on Italy's Railways.

A truck arrived at Desenzano, on the Lago di Garda, having brought coal from Venice. On this was a patch of corn about four inches high which must have taken a few days to grow. This may be the idea of the delays on the ways, which are causing close for lack of raw material.